

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,
A FARM, lying in Boston-Neck, South Kingstown, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of
THOMAS G. HAZARD.
Newport, January 20, 1795.

To be LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,
A FARM, in Middletown, about Three Miles from this Town, containing 103 Acres. Also, a Meadow LOT, of about 5 Acres, in the Town of Newport.—For further Particulars, inquire of
OLIVER R. WARNER.
January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,
THE Estate formerly belonging to JESIAH and BENJAMIN BROWN, situate in Thames-Street, nearly opposite to Mr. Daniel Mason's Dwelling-House.—For Terms apply to
CALEB GREEN.
Newport, January 8, 1795.

To be LET,
A elegant, large DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden Lot and Yard, lately occupied by Christopher Elery, Esq;—For Terms apply to
SAMUEL FREEBODY.
Newport, Jan. 12, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,
A FARM in North-Kingstown, about two Miles to the Northward of Wickford, on the Post Road, containing 150 Acres of good Meadow, Plough and Pasture LAND, and may be cut thereon about 200 Cords of Wood.—For further Particulars, inquire of
GIBSON ELLIS, living on the Premises.
January 20, 1795.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the first Thursday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premises, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,
THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, situated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-House and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button-wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Prospect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Assignees,
PAUL MEMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.
Newport, Dec. 2, 1794.

To be LET,
And entered on the 25th of March,
That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.
Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to **SAMUEL J. POTTER**, in South-Kingstown.
December 5, 1794.

For SALE,
THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames-Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.
Also, a Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to
ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, June 30, 1794.

To be SOLD, an excellent
Billiard Table,
With all the Implements belonging thereto, complete.—Inquire of the Printer.
December 22, 1794.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Biographical Account of the Three eldest Sons of the King of Great Britain.—(Continued from our last.)
(Never before published in America.)

BY the advice of Charles Fox, our hero began a pretended reformation. The Royal Stud, and all equipages, were sold—the former by public auction, in which one horse was knock'd down for four thousand guineas. Penhouse were dissolved, sinecures abolished, and all trappings of royalty laid aside. Fox, and the other parasites of the Prince, now went out, "that the good and virtuous lie apparent, losing his establishment insufficient to maintain the dignity of his Nation; and to avoid a load of debt which must be contracted in a further support of the honour of the English Nation; had nobly determined upon retrenching his expences, and that he now appeared in public with the plain attendance of a private gentleman."

The opposition Members in the British Senate, influenced by Fox, began to murmur in behalf of their Prince; and Mr. Newham, an Alderman and Member for London, was prevailed on to make a motion for a supply of cash. That great city retained the conduct of their representative, and a general dissatisfaction prevailed throughout England. The veil thrown over the Prince, began to be torn through, and it was rumoured, that he had not obtained, even a single day, from his course of dissipation. His constitution sinking under his freedom, and no longer able to endure the hardships he imposed, about this period, put a temporary stop to his career, by refusing to bear his oppressive burthen. He fell sick, and the symptoms were such as alarmed his physicians. Of a gross habit of body, he was upon the point of either being suffocated with a plethora, or dying with a fever of the brain. While the Doctors were counteracting the effects of their patient's dissipation, his friends were industriously improving their importunities for a supply. They artfully insinuated that the Prince's sickness, was the effects of grief and mortification. They insinuated, that it was disgraceful, to a rich and flourishing nation, to be parsimonious to the heir to their Crown. They drew a retrospect of the fatal effects of withholding the necessary supplies to the Prince of Wales, Grandfather to the Royal Youth then upon his sick bed.—Many families had been ruined, by credulously lending their money to his Grandfather, who died many hundred thousand pounds in debt; which is still undischarged by his son, the reigning Monarch, who it is well known, has amassed millions!

The Prince of Wales had long been an unwelcome visitor at Court. Predigality is not one of the vices of his royal parents—they, like a good couple, have all they can; hoarding up what they lay their hands upon, until a sufficient sum is amassed to remit to Hanover, or Mecklenburg Streets. Their motives for this fortunate caution is only known to themselves—for they could not once, have suspected the loss of an empire—they could not, half a dozen years ago, have foretold the decapitation of their royal Galic neighbours; or that they should feel on their own heads, a tottering Crown.

The reader will pardon this digression—we acknowledge, that we are not sketching the lives of George and Charlotte—Should we attempt a work of that nature, we shall find as many opportunities to praise, as to condemn—as many private virtues, as public crimes.

The royal parents, moved with parental love for their sickening royal offspring—forgetting and forgiving all his crimes, hastened to Carlton-House. The Parliament, hitherto determined not to accede to Mr. Newham's motion, hearing of the distress in which the whole Court was thus overwhelmed, immediately voted a liberal supply to the sick Prince. This grateful news, added to the paternal visit, determined the crisis in young George's favour. He soon recovered—for in a very few days, the fashionable circles, were again honoured by his presence with a more numerous train of parasites than usual. His suite was re-established, with increased expense—his horses and carriages repurchased, at a price which at once made the fortunes of the buyers—in short the mask was completely thrown off, while honest John Bull with upturned eyes and hands, cried "Who could have thought it!"

[To be continued.]

NEW-YORK, December 26.

[The Popular societies in France were formed with 29 honest views as the clubs in the United States. Let us see what they have done in France.] The account is authentic: it comes from a distinguished republican—Fieron, a member of the National Convention.]

The following passage is translated from the "Orator of the People," a French Publication, by Fieron, dated September 24.

"The Jacobins, it is alleged, have been masters of France and the Convention since May 31, 1793. Now what have they done? By preaching liberty, justice, virtue and probity, they have established the most tyrannical tyranny recorded in the history of Revolutions.—They have been the means of slaughtering thousands of citizens of all ages and sexes, solely because they did not belong to their destructive party, or possessed talents that they feared. They have pillaged the public and individuals; they have exerted and nourished the war of la Vendee, while every day they were assuring us the war was at an end; and they have converted this war into a source of wealth by dilapidation and robbery, which have already cost some millions to the republic. [A million is a thousand millions.] They have annihilated Com-

merce. [This agrees with Linder's Report] the arts and sciences; they have prostituted almost all employments and public functions to rogues and ignorant men, such as those who compelled the last commune of Paris, the jurors of the old tribunal and the members of the old Revolutionary Committees. They have poisoned society with informers and pensioned knaves; they have destroyed public morality, to make way for barbarity and ferocity. They have in short brought more calamities on France than ever Pitt and Cobourg wished to inflict her with. We may with justice attribute to them all these horrors, for they have been committed by those members of that club, who made a part of the Convention, and who governed that body; and by their associates who were Jacobins. Did the society ever remonstrate against these abominable deeds! never, on the contrary, the club supported and defended them with all their power. They received with applause Lobon and Carrier, on their return from Arras and Nante, where, under the pretext of punishing certain guilty persons, they shed streams of innocent blood and delivered over property to pillage and destruction. They expelled from the society and brought to the scaffold the unfortunate Gamille Delmouline, who was guilty of no crime but that of attempting to unmask and suppress this detestable faction."

"After reciting a number of other crimes and tyrannical proceedings, the writer says, "What can be expected from such a society! Is it not evident that until the society is thoroughly purged we shall be devoured with anarchy, and it will be impossible to establish the Republic on a durable foundation." So far Fieron.

It is a great point gained for the people of France to have learnt one fact; which is, that the Jacobin Clubs have produced the popular tyrants and almost all the calamities of France. But there is another truth, they have yet to learn—which is that such clubs will always produce similar tyrannies and public mischief. They seem now to think that by purifying the societies, that is, expelling the tyrants, the leaders, the corrupt members they shall get along well enough—and that the purified or regenerated societies will be guided by motives of public good. This capital error must be exploded, but experience alone will do the work. Experience alone will prove that self-constituted clubs, where private wills are the only rules of action, will ever produce factions—whatever be the origin of them, or however pure the motives of the first associators, they will necessarily degenerate into instruments of intrigue. These clubs in France and in America draw together a great number of the populace, where some artful intriguer employs his flattery and his oratory to seduce a credulous multitude, and in order to secure the people and make them thorough dupes, their leaders take care to keep out of the society every man whose talents, integrity and independence of mind they are afraid of.

Further Advice by the Brig Eagle, Capt. Harris, arrived at New York, from London, viz.

B E R L I N, October 21.

THE situation of our court is at present most critical. The cabinet never dreamed that the fatal dismemberment of Poland, in which Russia engaged to concur, while the other powers of Europe were embarrassed by the war against the French, would lead to such a crisis, as that we should have reason to fear the loss of our own possessions—not only of those which the late King acquired by the first dismemberment, but even of the Provinces subject to the House of Brandenburg for more than a century. The progress of the Polish Insurgents in West Prussia is such that, after the capture of Bromberg, by General M-dalinski, not only Dantzic, Thorn, Culm, and Graudenz, seem on the point of being restored to the Republic of Poland, but there is even room to apprehend that the Poles will penetrate into Pomerania as far as Stettin.

On the 14th instant, the Supreme Department of War received orders to put the Gardes-du-Corps, and the regiment of infantry Gendarmes, in garrison at Potsdam, the regiment of Pirsch of Stettin, the cuirassiers of Narwa, and a train of heavy artillery, in motion for West-Prussia. The corps will probably be followed by the regiment of Braun and several others, to stop the progress of the Poles, if that be yet possible.

On the side of the Empire, the Prussian troops have not acted, but on a very few occasions. However, notwithstanding the negotiations said to be opened in Switzerland between our Court and France, Prussia may still be considered as a party in the war; and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, having invited the King to a conference, the Germanic Princes for the defence of the Empire, the King will let out on the 20th from Potsdam, first from Bielefeld, and thence by Darnstedt and Franckfort on the Mayn, for Hanau, where a kind of Congress is to be held.

October 14.

We are assured that 20,000 Prussians will be ordered from the Rhine, to be employed against Poland.

The course of the posts is much interrupted between us and South Prussia, where the number of Insurgents is said to be near 40,000. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the spirit of insurrection is so universally spread through that province, that it is totally disorganised, which makes it the more difficult to reduce it to order again, particularly as we have been obliged to send small detachments to disperse the little corps of Insurgents in different parts; but this does not produce much good effect, and we have not yet been able to form a general effective plan of operations.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1795.

[N^o 1709.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Boston-

Neck, South Kingtown, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, in Middletown, about Three Miles from this Town, containing 103 Acres.

Also, a Meadow LOT, of about 5 Acres, in the Town of Newport.—For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE Estate formerly belonging to

JESIAH and BENJAMIN BROWN, situate in Thames-Street, nearly opposite to Mr. Daniel Maion's Dwelling-House.—For Terms apply to

CALEB GREEN.

Newport, January 8, 1795.

To be LET,

AN elegant, large DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden Lot and Yard,

lately occupied by Christopher Emery, Esq;—For Terms apply to

SAMUEL FREEBODY.

Newport, Jan. 12, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in North Kingtown, about two Miles to the Northward of Wickford, on the Post Road,

containing 150 Acres of good Meadow, Plough and Pasture LAND, and may be cut thereon about 200 Cords of Wood.—For further Particulars, inquire of

GABRIEL ELLIS, living on the Premises.

January 10, 1795.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first Thursday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, is not on the next fair Day, on the Premises, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM

of JAMES COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, situate about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-House and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button-wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Prospect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Assignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,

DAVID HUNTINGTON,

JOHN BOURS,

JOHN L. BOSS,

ROBERT BRATTELL.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in

the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingtown.

December 5, 1794.

For SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in

Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

To be SOLD, an excellent

Billiard Table,

With all the Implements belonging thereto, complete.—Inquire of the Printer,

December 22, 1794.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Biographical Account of the Three eldest Sons of the King of Great Britain.—(Continued from our last)

(Never before published in America)

BY the advice of Charles Fox, our hero began a pretended reformation. The Royal Stud, and all equipages, were sold—the former by public auction, in which one horse was knock'd down for four thousand guineas. Penitents were dismissed, securities abolished, and all trappings of royalty laid aside. Fox, and the other parasites of the Prince, now went out, "that the good and virtuous be apparent finding his establishment insufficient to maintain the dignity of his station; and to avoid a load of debt which must be contracted in a further support of the honour of the English nation; had nobly determined upon retrenching his expences; and that he now appeared in public with the plain attendance of a private gentleman."

The opposition Members in the British Senate, influenced by Fox, began to murmur in behalf of their Prince; and Mr. Newnham, an Alderman and Member for London, was prevailed on to make a motion for a supply of cash. That great city related the conduct of their representative, and a general dissatisfaction prevailed throughout England. The veni thrown over the Prince, began to be seen through, and it was rumoured, that he had not abstinence, even a single day, from his course of dissipation. His constitution sinking under his freedom, and no longer able to endure the hardships he imposed, about this period, put a temporary stop to his career, by refusing to bear his oppressive burthens. He felt sick, and the symptoms were such as alarmed his physicians. Of a gross habit of body, he was upon the point of either being suffocated with a plethora, or dying with a fever of the brain. While the doctors were counteracting the effects of their patients dissipation, his friends were industriously improving their opportunities for a supply. They artfully insinuated that the Prince's sickness, was the effects of grief and mortification. They insinuated, that it was disagreeable, to a rich and flourishing nation, to be partitioned to the left to their Crown. They drew a retrospect of the fatal effects of withholding the necessary supplies to the Prince of Wales, Grandfather to the Royal Youth then upon his sick bed.—Many families had been ruined, by credulously lending their money to his Grandfather, who died many hundred thousand pounds in debt; when it fell undischarged by his son, the reigning Monarch, who it is well known, has annihilated millions!

The Prince of Wales had long been an unwelcome visitor at Court. Predigality is not one of the virtues of his royal parents—they, like a good couple, love all they can; hoarding up what they lay their hands upon, until a sufficient sum is amassed to remit to Hanover, or Mecklenburg Streets. Their motives for this fortunate caution is only known to themselves—for they could not once have suspected the loss of an empire—they could not, half a dozen years ago, have foretold the decapitation of their royal Galle neighbours; or that they should feel on their own heads, a tottering Crown.

The reader will pardon this digression—we acknowledge, that we are not sketching the lives of George and Charlotte—Should we attempt a work of that nature, we should find as many opportunities to praise, as to condemn—as many private virtues, as public crimes.

The royal parents, moved with parental love for their sickening royal offspring—forgetting and forgiving all his crimes, humbled to Castle House. The Parliament, hitherto determined not to accede to Mr. Newnham's motion, hearing of the distress in which the whole Court was thus overwhelmed, immediately voted a liberal supply to the sick Prince. This grateful news, added to the paternal visit, determined the crisis in young George's favour. He soon recovered—for in a very few days, the fashionable circles, were again honoured by his presence with a more numerous train of parasites than usual. His tone was re-established, with increased expense—his horses and carriages repurchased, at a price which at once made the fortunes of the buyers—in short, he was completely thrown off, while honest John Bull with uplifted eyes and hands, cried "Who could have thought it!"

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, December 26.

[The Popular societies in France were formed with as honest views as the clubs in the United States. Let us see what they have done in France. The account is authentic: it comes from a distinguished republican—Fieron, a member of the National Convention.]

The following passage is translated from the "Orator of the People," a French Publication, by Fieron, dated September 24.

"The Jacobins, it is alleged, have been masters of France and the Convention since May 31, 1793. Now what have they done? By preaching liberty, justice, virtue and probity, they have established the most tyrannical system recorded in the history of Revolutions.—They have been the means of blighting thousands of citizens of all ages and sexes, solely because they did not belong to their destructive party, or possessed talents that they feared. They have pillaged the public and individuals; they have excited and nourished the war of la Vendee, while every day they were assuring us the war was at an end; and they have converted this war into a source of wealth by dissipation and robbery, which have already cost some hundreds to the republic. [A milliard is a thousand millions.] They have annihilated Com-

merce. [This agrees with Lindet's Report] the arts and sciences; they have prostituted almost all employments and public functions to rogues and ignorant men, such as those who composed the last commune of Paris, the jurors of the old tribunal and the members of the old Revolutionary Committees. They have poisoned society with informers and pensioned knaves; they have destroyed public morality, to make way for barbarity and ferocities. They have in short brought more calamities on France than ever Pitt and Cobourg wished to afflict her with. We may with justice attribute to them all these horrors, for they have been committed by those members of that club, who made a part of the Convention, and who governed that body; and by their associates who were Jacobins. Did the society ever remonstrate against these abominable deeds! never, on the contrary, the club supported and defended them with all their power. They received with applause Lebon and Carrier, on their return from Arras and Nantz, where, under the pretext of punishing certain guilty persons, they shed streams of innocent blood and delivered over property to pillage and destruction. They expelled from the society and brought to the scaffold the unfortunate Gille Delmoulin, who was guilty of no crime but that of attempting to unmask and suppress this detestable faction."

"After reciting a number of other crimes and tyrannical proceedings, the writer says, 'What can be expected from such a society! Is it not evident that until the society is thoroughly purged we shall be devoured with anarchy, and it will be impossible to establish the Republic on a durable foundation.' So far Fieron.

It is a great point gained for the people of France to have learnt one fact; which is, that the Jacobin Clubs have produced the popular tyrants and almost all the calamities of France. But there is another truth, they have yet to learn—which is that such clubs will always produce similar tyrannies and public mischief. They seem now to think that by purifying the societies, that is, expelling the tyrants, the leaders, the corrupt members they shall get along well enough—and that the purified or regenerated societies will be guided by motives of public good. This capital error must be exploded, but experience alone will do the work. Experience alone will prove that self-constituted clubs, where private wills are the only rules of action, will ever produce factions—whatever be the origin of them, or however pure the motives of the first associates, they will necessarily degenerate into instruments of intrigue. These clubs in France and in America draw together a great number of the populace, where some artful intriguer employs his state and his oratory to seduce a credulous multitude, and in order to secure the people and make them thorough dupes, their leaders take care to keep out of the society every man whose talents, integrity and independence of mind they are afraid of.

Further Advice by the Brig Eagle, Capt. Harris, arrived at New York, from London, &c.

BERLIN, October 21.

THE situation of our court is at present most critical. The cabinet never dreamed that the fatal dismemberment of Poland, in which Russia engaged to concur, while the other powers of Europe were embarrassed by the war against the French, would lead to such a crisis, as that we should have reason to fear the loss of our own possessions—not only of those which the late King acquired by the first dismemberment, but even of the Provinces subject to the House of Brandenburg for more than a century. The progress of the Polish Insurgents in West Prussia is such that, after the capture of Bromberg, by General Mielinski, not only Dantzic, Thorn, Culm, and Graudenz, seem on the point of being restored to the Republic of Poland, but there is even room to apprehend that the Poles will penetrate into Pomerania as far as Stettin.

On the 9th instant, the Supreme Department of War received orders to put the Gardes-du-Corps, and the regiment of infantry Gendarmes, in garrison at Potsdam, the regiment of Pirsch of Stettin, the cuirassiers of Narva, and a train of heavy artillery, in motion for West-Prussia. The corps will probably be followed by the regiment of Braun and several others, to stop the progress of the Poles, if that be yet possible.

On the side of the Empire, the Prussian troops have not acted, but on a very few occasions. However, notwithstanding the negotiations said to be opened in Switzerland between our Court and France, Prussia may still be considered as a party in the war; and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, having invited the King to a conference of the Germanic Princes for the defence of the Empire, the King will set out on the 20th from Potsdam, first from Brielau, and thence by Darmstadt and Frankfort on the Mayn, for Hanau, where a kind of Congress is to be held.

October 24.

We are assured that 20,000 Prussians will be ordered from the Rhine, to be employed against Poland.

The course of the posts is much interrupted between us and South Prussia, where the number of Insurgents is said to be near 4,000. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the spirit of insurrection is to universally spread through that province, that it is totally disorganised, which makes it the more difficult to reduce it to order again, particularly as we have been obliged to send small detachments to disperse the little corps of Insurgents in different parts; but this does not produce much good effect, and we have not yet been able to settle a general effective plan of operations.

HAMBURG, October 14.

We learn from Copenhagen, that upon the arrival of a messenger from England, with despatches favorable to the peace of the North, orders were sent to the Swedish and Danish fleets, and to the squadron cruising in the North Sea, to return to that coast.

The accounts from Bromberg are fully confirmed.—The Polish army is marching, 40,000 strong, against Dantzick, and have beat the Prussian General Schenck, who opposed their progress.

DUSSELDORFF, October 16.

General Kynski, who came here yesterday, accompanied by Colonel Vaux of the artillery, yesterday inspected the cordon from Bebraag to Dusseldorf, and to-day we have observed movements among our troops. More than 4000 men are employed in erecting batteries and throwing up intrenchments on this side of the Rhine.—The city also is put in a respectable state of defence.—The iron cannon are removed, and replaced by Austrian artillery. From the bridge of the Rhine to that of Raden, we have at least 48 pieces of large calibre, 10 howitzers, and more than 400 men to guard the ramparts.

To-morrow we expect the cannoniers and two regiments of Palatine cavalry to assist in doing the duty here.

For three days past, every thing else here has been perfectly quiet. The report of a single musket has not been heard. The French have a camp on the other side, within half a league of the Rhine, consisting of 4000 men, who are entrenching themselves and behave towards the inhabitants of the country in the most unexceptionable manner. They have videttes all along the river who never molest ours on the other side, nor the persons who have leave to walk on the banks of the Rhine. For three days past they have regularly come opposite to the city every evening, playing republican tunes, dancing the Carmagnole, and wishing us good night on returning to their tents.

They act in the same manner at Cologne and at Bonn. General Clairfayt's head-quarters are at Mulheim, where every thing is equally quiet.

BRITISH ARMY.

The following account of the retreat of the British over the Meuse, on the 15th ult. and of the motives which induced his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, to make that movement, is given by a gentleman who was upon the spot at the time referred to.

The position his Royal Highness the Duke of York had occupied at Helwick some days before, was excellent, supposing that the Austrians, as they promised, had strengthened the communication between our left and their posts of Warr towards Helmont, and had guarded that part between the morais of Peel and the Meuse.

The British army was encamped at Helwick, on an eminence, covered with redoubts. In front was the river Aa; on the right the river Dommel, inundated from Ghentel to Fort Isabelle, and Bois le Duc; and on the left was the morais of Peel; the advanced post, which rather too far advanced, were at Boxtel, on the right, where General During (an excellent officer) of the Hesse Darmstadt troops commanded, with two battalions of Hesse Darmstadt troops, two companies of Yagers, two pieces of cannon, two squadrons of British Light Dragoons, under Col. Churehill; Lieut. Col. Irvine, with four squadrons of his regiment of hussars, and two squadrons of Baron Hompefch's, and one of Chateauf's hussars. At Ostend, in front, Gen. Linsgen commanded, with the Hesse-Cassel infantry and cavalry; and on his left was Gen. Hammerstein, with the remainder of the British light cavalry, Hanoverian cavalry and infantry.

The enemy a few days before having assembled a corps at Osterwick, formed the design of cutting us off from the Meuse, or from Grave; the army they had assembled, from every account, amounted to 30,000 men. Their plan was, that their column from Osterwick was to have attacked Boxtel, and in front, near Shindal, whilst their principal column from Endhoven was to have forced our left and penetrated to Grave, cutting off by that means not only our communication with that place, but also with the Austrians.

On the 14th, they began their attack about three o'clock in the afternoon on Boxtel, forcing back the pickets, which were at the other side of the Dommel.—They then advanced against the village with cannon and howitzers; the Darmstadt infantry having broken down the bridge, defended the post as long as possible, and killed a number of the enemy with grape-shot, as they were endeavouring to throw a bridge over; but a body of cavalry having passed at a ford higher up, took them in the rear, and cut most of the two battalions to pieces; and at the same time the enemy, with cannon and howitzers, drove back the cavalry, who could not form in its narrow roads, and was obliged to retire to Middelers-bridge, behind an English battalion there. The loss there was of Hessians, 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, and about 300 men; of British cavalry, 3 men taken; of Irwin's hussars, 1 officers, and 50 men; of Baron Hompefch's, about the same number, and two pieces of Hessian cannon.

The enemy attacked his left at the same time, but were repulsed. Salem's hussars in the British service, and British light dragoons, distinguished themselves by a successful charge. General Hammerstein, however, hearing of the misfortune at Boxtel, thought it prudent to retreat towards Erpe, lest he should be taken on his flanks.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, knowing the importance of Geldit, as an advanced post, despatched Gen. Abercrombie, in the night with his guards, and two other battalions, and cavalry, to occupy it, but found it already in the hands of the enemy, who were so strongly posted, that from the nature of the ground and their numbers, he could not penetrate; and after a cannonade and some skirmishing, in which about 15 men were killed, and Capt. Britton of the guards, and another officer of the line, taken prisoner, Gen. Abercrombie ordered a retreat, which was conducted with that prudence that might be expected from his abilities; Col. Burrard of the guards, forming his rear-guard, and the whole arrived in the greatest order at Middelary.

From every intelligence, the Duke of York found that the enemy, with their whole force, were marching to the left; and that hazzarding an affair, against so superior a number, even if successful, could answer no end; and that the enemy, by forcing back the Austrians, might cut the Meuse, between Venloo and Grave, then unpro-

tested; his Royal Highness ordered a retreat by Grave, which was conducted in the greatest order, not a man nor article of baggage being lost: Gen. Abercrombie, with the reserve, and light-cavalry, forming the rear-guard.

His Royal Highness having thrown a regiment into Grave, established his head-quarters at Wykem, and afterwards at Craifwigh, his right extending towards Battenburgh, and joining the Dutch, and his left along the river by Gennep, towards Venloo, and communicating with the Austrians on the Roer.

On the Austrians abandoning that river, and falling back on the Rhine, the left wing of the British was unprotected, and the French having it in their power to cross the Meuse, between Venloo and Grave, his Royal Highness changed his head-quarters to Nimeguen, being obliged to detach some regiments to the assistance of the Dutch, towards Arden and Battenburgh, where the enemy seemed to endeavour to pass the Meuse.

In the Duke of York's present position, should the enemy advance towards Nimeguen, his Royal Highness can still defend the Waal, and the Rhine. The left wing of the army is at Moek; the rest is stationed along the river, to Battenburgh and Teil.

THE EPISTLE

From the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 19th to the 28th of the 5th Month, 1794, inclusive, to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

A DEGREE of that love which drew our predecessors from the various forms of religion, to wait upon the Lord, and to leave Him in simplicity and holy fear, engages us afresh to salute you; desiring that ye may increase and abound in every good work; and that, as lights in the world, ye may so shine as to glorify our heavenly Father.

Our present assembly hath been very large: and we have, as usual, received accounts from the several branches of this meeting, and also epistles from our brethren on the American continent. The amount of sufferings brought in this year (chiefly for tithes and those called church rate) is six thousand nine hundred and forty pounds in Britain, and one thousand six hundred and twenty five pounds in Ireland.—Here we may briefly remark that as we believe no genuine minister of Christ can dare to traffic with the truths of the Gospel, we are concerned fervently to exhort all friends to be steadfast in maintaining the testimony most fully given us to bear against this violation of the Spirit and Letter of it.

We have been reminded, in this meeting, of such of our friends as are in lonely situations, and few in number. We desire these may be concerned not to neglect their little meetings; but therein to wait upon the LORD, in whose presence there is life, and to have their expectations on Him alone; considering, that His tender compassion is not only to the multitude, but extends even to the two or three gathered in His name.—Let this indeed be encouragement to all, to persevere in the practice of assembling for the worship of GOD: and as all are in need of help from above, to strengthen them in the performance of their several duties, whether as parents, as heads of families, as children, or as servants; let us humbly trust, that those who thus, in integrity of soul, honour Him, and endeavour to walk before Him with acceptance, will by Him be honoured with His gracious assistance and support.

We find ourselves also engaged at this time, to caution all our fellow professors to watch, with close attention, against giving way to the unsubjected activity of their own spirits. Many there are, who, although willing to confess the impotency thereof, for promoting the spiritual welfare of men, are yet unwilling to submit it to the restraint of divine wisdom, in outward engagements. From this cause, such have often failed in plausible pursuits, often brought reproach on our profession, often distress on themselves. Thus also some have been improperly led into speculative opinions on the affairs of this unstable world, and the commotions which rend it, very inconsistently with the purity and simplicity of our principles, and unbecoming those who profess to be subjects of the peaceable kingdom of Christ. Let not such indulge themselves in contention, even with their tongues. Follow peace with all men.—Study to be quiet, and to do your own business: Remembering that the spiritual Jerusalem is a quiet habitation; and that to lead a holy, unblamable life among men, walking in the fear of the LORD, and according to the direction of that light whereby He favours us, is to contribute, in the degree which He approves, to the advancement of true reformation in the earth.

Although we are still unable to rejoice in beholding an end to the sufferings of our African fellow men, we continue to cherish a tender concern for their restoration to their proper rank in society.—On the subject of the Slave Trade being laid before us, a solemn pause ensued—and though no step appears expedient for us, at this juncture, to take as a body; we desire that every one of us may continue to sympathize with this afflicted people, and endeavour to excite, in his respective sphere of acquaintance, a like compassion for their almost unparalleled sufferings.

DEAR FRIENDS,—We have not any desire unprofitably to multiply words; but oh, that we might be enabled to rowle the supine among us, of every age, and of every appearance, to the awful thought that they are not their own! Surely were this alarm effectually founded in their ears, many who now gird themselves, go whether they list, and absent themselves, when they list from an attendance on the LORD's service, would not only submit to be restrained by His fear, but would pray that His hand might not spare, or His eye pity, until a disposition was produced and established in them, to serve Him in singleness of heart.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting,

JOSEPH GURNEY BEVAN,

Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

WINCHESTER, December 16.

By a gentleman of this neighbourhood who arrived here from Kentucky on Wednesday last, we have received the pleasing intelligence, that an exchange of prisoners has actually taken place between General Wayne and the Indians; and that a peace with the hostile tribes is in a fair way of being permanently established.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. KNOX.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28th, 1794.

SIR,

In pursuance of the verbal communications heretofore submitted, it is with the utmost respect, that I beg leave officially to request, you will please to consider that after the last day of the present month, and year, my Services as Secretary for the Department of War will cease.

I have endeavoured to place the business of the Department in such a train, that my Successor may, without much difficulty, commence the duties of his station.—Any explanations or assistance, which he may require, shall be cordially afforded by me.

After having served my Country, nearly twenty years the greatest portion of which, under your immediate auspices; it is with extreme reluctance, I find myself constrained to withdraw from so honorable a situation.—But the natural, and powerful claims of a numerous family, will no longer permit me to neglect their essential interests.

In whatever situation I shall be; I shall recollect your confidence and kindness, with all the fervor, and purity of affection, of which a grateful heart is susceptible.

I have the honor to be,

with the greatest respect,

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. KNOX.

The President of the United States.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30th, 1794.

SIR,

The considerations which you have often suggested to me, and are repeated in your letter of the 28th instant, as requiring your departure from your present office are such as to preclude the possibility of my urging your continuance in it.—This being the case, I can only wish that it was otherwise.

I cannot suffer you, however, to close your public Service without uniting with the satisfaction, which must arise in your own mind from a conscious rectitude, my most perfect persuasion that you have deserved well of your Country.

My personal knowledge of your exertions, while it authorizes me to hold this language justifies the sincere friendship which I have borne for you and which will accompany you in every situation of life.

Being with affectionate regard,

always yours,

(Signed)

G. WASHINGTON.

GEN. KNOX, Secretary of War.

January 9.

Extra of a letter from Frankfort, OA. 12.

"The Coadjutor of Maysence is arrived here. We have intelligence that PEACE is actually proposed and that a cessation of arms will also take place."

A letter from Amsterdam, dated OA. 25, contains the following resolves of the States of Friesland.

- I. To acknowledge the French Republic.
- II. To conclude a peace with the same.
- III. To alter the constitution according to the wishes of the Republic.
- IV. To enter into an alliance with the government of France.
- V. To dissolve that with England and Prussia.
- VI. To relinquish the individual interest of the hereditary Stadtholder and his family for the public good.
- VII. The exiled patriots to be recalled, and indemnified.

January 13.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia dated 25th October.

"Nothing new has transpired since my last, except despatches which were received from Earl Spencer at Vienna. He was sent over from this country to subsidize the Emperor for next campaign. It appears that they did not agree, and the Emperor told him that he would rather make peace than be subsidized, as it answered no purpose for them to contend longer against such powerful enemies. Prussia is now actually negotiating a peace at Basle in Switzerland. This country, notwithstanding the desire of ministers for war, cannot contend against France. Although their money may hold out, they have not strength. I will lay two to one that hostilities cease between this country and France before three months. The TIMES, a newspaper published under the auspices of Mr. Dundas, gave us this important news regarding Prussia yesterday, and it would appear that the news come out by this channel to prepare the minds of the people for peace."

NEW YORK, January 14.

Saturday last arrived at Philadelphia the brig John, Capt. Dewar, from London, whence she sailed the 25th of October, but being detained some time in the Channel by contrary winds, put into Torbay, and sailed from thence on the 20th of November; at which time,

Lord Howe put to sea with 18 sail of the line, and 8 frigates. Authentic information was previously received of the French fleet of 30 sail of the line being in the channel, and that the Cork fleet, with the conveying ships of 274's and 3 frigates, having fallen into their hands. Great apprehensions were entertained, that Admiral Crobby, who was returning from the Mediterranean with a squadron of men of war, in one of which was a considerable treasure, had shared the same fate.

No news from the Continent the Mails not having arrived for several days.

The French fleet is mentioned to be at sea in the London Evening Post of the 6th of November.

The Cap. a has brought letters from Mr. Pickens and Mr. Jay, our Ministers in London, to the Secretary of State.

The news of the capture of the Cork fleet, in a letter from Rochelle, published a few days ago, is confirmed by the above intelligence.

The trial of Hardy ended in his acquittal, the Jury having found him not Guilty.

When the foreman of the Jury delivered the verdict 'Not Guilty,' Mr Hardy modestly bowed to them, and said in a voice scarcely audible, "Fellow Countrymen, thank you."

Capt. Dewar endeavored to collect the latest London papers at Torbay, but obtained only two of the 6th

HAMBURG, October 14.

We learn from Copenhagen, that upon the arrival of a messenger from England, with despatches favorable to the peace of the North, orders were sent to the Swedish and Danish fleets, and to the squadron cruising in the North Sea, to return to that coast.

The accounts from Bromberg are fully confirmed.—The Polish army is marching, 40,000 strong, against Danzig, and have beat the Prussian General Schenfeld, who opposed their progress.

DUSSELDORFF, October 16.

General Kynski, who came here yesterday, accompanied by Colonel Vaux of the artillery, yesterday inspected the cordon from Bebraag to Düsseldorf, and to-day we have observed movements among our troops. More than 4000 men are employed in erecting batteries and throwing up intrenchments on this side of the Rhine.—The city also is put in a respectable state of defence.—The iron cannon are removed, and replaced by Austrian artillery. From the bridge of the Rhine to that of Raden, we have at least 48 pieces of large calibre, 10 howitzers, and more than 400 men to guard the ramparts.

To-morrow we expect the cannoniers and two regiments of Palatine cavalry to assist in doing the duty here.

For three days past, every thing else here has been perfectly quiet. The report of a single musket has not been heard. The French have a camp on the other side, within half a league of the Rhine, consisting of 4000 men, who are entrenching themselves and behave towards the inhabitants of the country in the most unexceptionable manner. They have videttes all along the river who never molest ours on the other side, nor the persons who have leave to walk on the banks of the Rhine. For three days past they have regularly come opposite to the city every evening, playing republican tunes, dancing the Carmagnole, and wishing us good night on returning to their tents.

They act in the same manner at Cologne and at Bonn. General Clairfayt's head-quarters are at Mülheim, where every thing is equally quiet.

BRITISH ARMY.

The following account of the retreat of the British over the Meuse, on the 15th ult. and of the motives which induced his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, to make that movement, is given by a gentleman who was upon the spot at the time referred to.

The position his Royal Highness the Duke of York had occupied at Helwick some days before, was excellent, supposing that the Austrians, as they promised, had strengthened the communication between our left and their posts of Waert towards Helmont, and had guarded that part between the morais of Peel and the Meuse.

The British army was encamped at Helwich, on an eminence, covered with redoubts. In front was the river Aa; on the right the river Domich, inundated from Ghentel to Fort Itabelle, and Bois le Duc; and on the left was the morais of Peel; the advanced post, which rather too far advanced, were at Boxtel, on the right, where General During (an excellent officer) of the Hesse Darmstadt troops commanded, with two battalions of Hesse Darmstadt troops, two companies of Yeagers, two pieces of cannon, two squadrons of British Light Dragoons, under Col. Churehill; Lieut. Col. Irvine, with four squadrons of his regiment of hussars, and two squadrons of Baron Hompeich's, and one of Chouteau's hussars. At Ostend, in front, Gen. Lisingen commanded, with the Hesse Cassel infantry and cavalry; and on his left was Gen. Hammerstein, with the remainder of the British light cavalry, Hanoverian cavalry and infantry.

The enemy a few days before having assembled a corps at Otterwick, formed the design of cutting us off from the Meuse, or from Grave; the army they had assembled, from every account, amounted to 30,000 men. Their plan was, that their column from Otterwick was to have attacked Boxtel, and in front, near Shindal, whilst their principal column from Endhoven was to have forced our left and penetrated to Grave, cutting off by that means not only our communication with that place, but also with the Austrians.

On the 14th, they began their attack about three o'clock in the afternoon on Boxtel, forcing back the pickets, which were at the other side of the Domichel.—They then advanced against the village with cannon and howitzers; the Darmstadt infantry having broken down the bridge, defended the post as long as possible, and killed a number of the enemy with grape-shot, as they were endeavouring to throw a bridge over; but a body of cavalry having passed at a ford higher up, took them in the rear, and cut most of the two battalions to pieces; and at the same time the enemy, with cannon and howitzers, drove back the cavalry, who could not form in its narrow roads, and was obliged to retire to Middleros-bridge, behind an English battalion there. The loss there was of Hussars, 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, and about 300 men; of British cavalry, 3 men taken; of Irwin's hussars, 1 officers, and 50 men; of Baron Hompeich's, about the same number, and two pieces of Russian cannon.

The enemy attacked his left at the same time, but were repulsed. Salem's hussars in the British service, and British light dragoons, distinguished themselves by a successful charge. General Hammerstein, however, hearing of the misfortune at Boxtel, thought it prudent to retreat towards Erpe, lest he should be taken on his flanks.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, knowing the importance of Geldit, as an advanced post, despatched Gen. Abercrombie, in the night with his guards, and two other battalions, and cavalry, to occupy it, but found it already in the hands of the enemy, who were so strongly posted, that from the nature of the ground and their numbers, he could not penetrate; and after a cannonade and some skirmishing, in which about 15 men were killed, and Capt. Britton of the guards, and another officer of the line, taken prisoner, Gen. Abercrombie ordered a retreat, which was conducted with that prudence that might be expected from his abilities; Col. Burrard of the guards, forming his rear-guard, and the whole arrived in the greatest order at Middleray.

From every intelligence, the Duke of York found that the enemy, with their whole force, were marching to the left; and that hisarding an affair, against so superior a number, even if successful, could answer no end; and that the enemy, by forcing back the Austrians, might gain the Meuse, between Venloo and Grave, then unpro-

teded; his Royal Highness ordered a retreat by Grave, which was conducted in the greatest order, not a man nor article of baggage being lost: Gen. Abercrombie, with the reserve, and light-cavalry, forming the rear-guard.

His Royal Highness having thrown a regiment into Grave, established his head-quarters at Wykem, and afterwards at Craiswich, his right extending towards Battenburgh, and joining the Dutch, and his left along the river by Gennep, towards Venloo, and communicating with the Austrians on the Roer.

On the Austrians abandoning that river, and falling back on the Rhine, the left wing of the British was unprotected, and the French having it in their power to cross the Meuse, between Venloo and Grave, his Royal Highness changed his head-quarters to Nimeguen, being obliged to detach some regiments to the assistance of the Dutch, towards Arlon and Battenburgh, where the enemy seemed to endeavour to pass the Meuse.

In the Duke of York's present position, should the enemy advance towards Nimeguen, his Royal Highness can still defend the Waal, and the Rhine. The left wing of the army is at Mock; the rest is stationed along the river, to Battenburgh and Tiel.

THE EPISTLE

From the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 19th to the 28th of the 5th Month, 1794, inclusive, to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

A DEGREE of that love which drew our predecessors from the various forms of religion, to wait upon the Lord, and to serve Him in simplicity and holy fear, engages us ardently to salute you; desiring that ye may increase and abound in every good work; and that, as lights in the world, ye may so shine as to glorify our heavenly Father.

Our present assembly hath been very large: and we have, as usual, received accounts from the several branches of this meeting, and also epistles from our brethren on the American continent. The amount of sufferings brought in this year (chiefly for times and those called church rate) is six thousand nine hundred and forty pounds in Britain, and one thousand six hundred and twenty five pounds in Ireland.—Here we may briefly remark that as we believe no genuine minister of Christ can dare to traffic with the truths of the Gospel, we are concerned fervently to exhort all friends to be steadfast in maintaining the testimony most fully given us to bear against this violation of the Spirit and Letter of it.

We have been reminded, in this meeting, of such of our friends as are in lonely situations, and few in number. We desire there may be concerned not to neglect their little meetings; but therein to wait upon the Lord, in whose presence there is life, and to have their expectations on Him alone; considering, that His tender compassion is not only to the multitude, but descends even to the two or three gathered in His name.—Let this indeed be encouragement to all, to persevere in the practice of assembling for the worship of God; and as all are in need of help from above, to strengthen them in the performance of their several duties, whether as parents, as heads of families, as children, or as servants; let us humbly trust, that those who thus, in integrity of soul, honour Him, and endeavour to walk before Him with acceptance, will by Him be honoured with His gracious assistance and support.

We find ourselves also engaged at this time, to caution all our fellow professors to watch, with close attention, against giving way to the unsubjected activity of their own spirits. Many there are, who, although willing to confess the impotency thereof, for promoting the spiritual welfare of men, are yet unwilling to submit it to the restraint of divine wisdom, in outward engagements. From this cause, such have often failed in plausible pursuits, often brought reproach on our profession, often untiths on themselves. Thus also some have been improperly led into speculative opinions on the affairs of this unstable world, and the commotions which rend it, very inconsistently with the purity and simplicity of our principles, and unbecoming those who profess to be subjects of the peaceable kingdom of Christ. Let not such indulge themselves in contention, even with their tongues. Follow peace with all men.—Study to be quiet, and to do your own business: Remembering that the spiritual Jerusalem is a quiet habitation; and that to lead a holy, unblemished life among men, walking in the fear of the Lord, and according to the direction of that light wherewith He favours us, is to contribute, in the degree which He approves, to the advancement of true reformation in the earth.

Although we are still unable to rejoice in beholding an end to the sufferings of our African fellow men, we continue to cherish a tender concern for their restoration to their proper rank in society.—On the subject of the Slave Trade being laid before us, a solemn pause ensued—and though no step appears expedient for us, at this juncture, to take as a body; we desire that every one of us may continue to sympathize with this afflicted people, and endeavour to excite, in his respective sphere of acquaintance, a like compassion for their almost unparalleled sufferings.

DEAR FRIENDS,—We have not any desire unprofitably to multiply words; but oh, that we might be enabled to rowle the supine among us, of every age, and of every appearance, to the awful thought that they are not their own! Surely were this alarm offensively founded in their ears, many who now gird themselves, go whether they list, and silent themselves, when they list from an attendance on the LORD's service, would not only submit to be restrained by His fear, but would pray that His hand might not spare, or His eye pity, until a disposition was produced and established in them, to serve Him in singleness of heart.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting,
JOSEPH GURNEY BEVAN,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

WINCHESTER, December 16.

By a gentleman on this neighbourhood who arrived here from Kentucky on Wednesday last, we have received the pleasing intelligence, that an exchange of prisoners has actually taken place between General Wayne and the Indians; and that a peace with the hostile tribes is in a fair way of being permanently established.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. KNOX.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28th, 1794.

SIR,

In pursuance of the verbal communications hitherto submitted, it is with the utmost respect, that I beg leave officially to request, you will please to consider that after the last day of the present month, and year, my services as Secretary for the Department of War will cease.

I have endeavoured to place the business of the Department in such a train, that my Successor may, without much difficulty, commence the duties of his station.—Any explanations or assistance, which he may require, shall be cordially afforded by me.

After having served my Country, nearly twenty years the greatest portion of which, under your immediate auspices; it is with extreme reluctance, I find myself constrained to withdraw from so honorable a situation.—But the natural, and powerful claims of a numerous family, will no longer permit me to neglect their essential interests.

In whatever situation I shall be; I shall recollect your confidence and kindness, with all the fervor, and purity of affection, of which a grateful heart is susceptible.

I have the honor to be,
with the greatest respect,

Sir,
your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. KNOX.

The President of the
United States.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28th, 1794.

SIR,

The considerations which you have often suggested to me, and are repeated in your letter of the 28th instant, as requiring your departure from your present office are such as to preclude the possibility of my urging your continuance in it.—This being the case, I can only wish that it was otherwise.

I cannot suffer you, however, to close your public service without uniting with the satisfaction, which must arise in your own mind from a conscious rectitude, my most perfect persuasion that you have deserved well of your Country.

My personal knowledge of your exertions, while it authorizes me to hold this language justifies the sincere friendship which I have borne for you and which will accompany you in every situation of life.

Being with affectionate regard,
always yours,

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Gen. KNOX, Secretary of War.

January 2.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, Oct. 12.

"The Conjuror of Mayence is arrived here. We have intelligence that PEACE is actually proposed and that a cessation of arms will also take place."

A letter from Amsterdam, dated Oct. 25, contains the following resolves of the States of Friesland.

- I. To acknowledge the French Republic.
- II. To conclude a peace with the same.
- III. To alter the constitution according to the wishes of the Republic.
- IV. To enter into an alliance with the government of France.
- V. To dissolve that with England and Prussia.
- VI. To renounce the individual interest of the hereditary Stadtholder and his family for the public good.
- VII. The exiled patriots to be recalled, and indemnified.

January 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia dated 25th October.

"Nothing new has transpired since my last, except despatches which were received from Earl Spencer at Vienna. He was sent over from this country to subsidize the Emperor for next campaign. It appears that they did not agree, and the Emperor told him that he would rather make peace than be subsidized, as it answered no purpose for them to contend longer against such powerful enemies. Prussia is now actually negotiating a peace at Bessel in Switzerland. This country, notwithstanding the desire of ministers for war, cannot contend against France. Although their money may hold out, they have not strength. I will lay two to one that hostilities cease between this country and France before three months. The Times, a newspaper published under the auspices of Mr. Dundas, gave us this important news regarding Prussia yesterday, and it would appear that the news come out by this channel to prepare the minds of the people for peace."

NEW YORK, January 14.

Saturday last arrived at Philadelphia the brig John, Capt. Dewar, from London, whence she sailed the 25th of October, but being detained some time in the Channel by contrary winds, put into Torbay, and sailed from thence on the 20th of November; at which time,

Lord Howe put to sea with 18 sail of the line, and 1 frigates. Authentic information was previously received of the French fleet of 30 sail of the line being in the channel, and that the Cork fleet, with the conveying ships of 27's and 3 frigates, having fallen into their hands. Great apprehensions were entertained, that Admiral Cuthby, who was returning from the Mediterranean with a squadron of men of war, in one of which was a considerable treasure, had shared the same fate.

No news from the Continent the mails not having arrived for several days.

The French fleet is mentioned to be at sea in the London Evening Post of the 6th of November.

The Captain has brought letters from Mr. Pickens and Mr. Jay, our Ministers in London, to the Secretary of State.

The news of the capture of the Cork fleet, in a letter from Rochelle, published a few days ago, is confirmed by the above intelligence.

The trial of Hardy ended in his acquittal, the Jury having found him not Guilty.

When the foreman of the Jury delivered the verdict 'Not Guilty,' Mr. Hardy modestly bowed to them, as said in a voice scarcely audible, "Fellow Countrymen, thank you."

Capt. Dewar endeavored to collect the latest London papers at Torbay, but obtained only two of the six.

November from which we have made the following Extracts :

L O N D O N, November 6.

Mr. Erskine, was yesterday escorted to his house in Sergeant's Inn by at least two thousand persons testifying their approbation of his conduct by huzzas and clapping of hands.

After Mr. Erskine had alighted from his carriage, he appeared at the front window of his house, and silence having been with some difficulty obtained, Mr. Erskine addressed the people to the following effect :

Gentlemen,

"For several nights you have manifested your attachment to me by attending me home.

"You are all witnesses that, during that time, the fate of our dear countrymen not having been decided upon by the Jury I spoke to no man.

"Had the verdict been other than it has been, whatever I might have thought, I should have continued my silence.

"But, Gentlemen, what I expected from law and justice has happily taken place. A Jury of twelve good honest and independent men have given a conscientious, an honest and good verdict.

"Gentlemen you have shown your approbation of that verdict in an honest and lawful manner, and such I hope, every honest and just man will flow it.

"Gentlemen, to us (Mr. Gibbs being at the next window) you are unknown, but let us entreat you, now that you have shown your approbation of the verdict, to go to your homes and be happy, and thank God for what has passed."

Mr. Erskine then retired from the window, and the populace after a few huzzas, retired with the exclamation of "Erskine and Gibbs forever."

Mr. Kirby keeper of Newgate with his usual prudence conveyed the prisoner through his house privately, and on entering the coach, Mr. Hardy ordered the coachman to drive with all possible velocity. The multitude was soon apprised of the deception and pursuing the carriage dismissed the hories in the Strand, from their duty, and took charge of the vehicle themselves. They paraded him thro' many of the streets round Pall mall and St. James' street, Piccadilly, and left him, as we hear, at the house of his brother in law, Mr. Vaughan, in Lancaster court, Strand; where the first object of his attention was the tomb of his wife, who was buried in St. Martin's Church Yard. [His wife died of grief, when he was apprehended on suspicion; Who can restore her to him;]

Three Dutch mails will be due to-morrow morning, and it is to be observed, that the last, not bringing any letters or papers from Germany, has contributed considerably to the want of continental intelligence.

Being the anniversary of the gunpowder-plot it was yesterday observed as a collar-day at St. James's. The King, Prince of Wales, Duke of Clarence, Earls Mansfield, Mornington, Lord Amherst, &c. all appeared in the collars of their order.

The Emperor of Russia, in order to carry on the war against the Poles, is determined to curtail all unnecessary expences, and has now declined the purchase of M. de Calonne's collection of pictures.

The 83d regiment of foot, commanded by Col. Fitch, is ordered to be ready to embark for foreign service.

Yesterday at one o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Sidney, met at the house of Lords and adjourned Parliament to the 25th inst. when both Houses will meet for the despatch of business.

The avenue to the Old Bailey was last night blocked up by a mob, until the city militia and the gentlemen of the light-horse volunteers arrived, and cleared the street. Then duty was extremely useful to the public in preserving good order, though a little hard on themselves, as it rained most violent throughout the evening.

Medals have been struck in Paris and forwarded to the French General of the Northern army, and of that of the Moselle, who have circulated them in the counties they are invading, representing the genius of the French Republic leaning on an urn, through which the Rhine is made to pass. On the top of the medals is inscribed, "The Rhine and peace." At the bottom are engraved these words in Latin—*ne plus ultra*.—(These are our boundaries.) The object of this medal is to announce, that the French mean to push their conquests as far as the Rhine, and make that river serve as a boundary to their vast empire, in all its windings from Huningue to the sea.

It is certain that the French Admiral Neuvilly failed from France towards the end of September, with six sail of the line, three frigates, and four transports, having six battalions on board. Some think, that this fleet is gone upon an expedition against the Cape of Good-Hope, others, for the West-Indies. It appears that our government has strong reason to think that its destination is at St. Domingo, as vessels were instantly despatched to our squadron on the Haiti station; and our other naval force in the American seas, with orders that they should all unite in the latitude of St. Domingo.—The uneasiness excited by the above expedition is considerably lessened, on account of the French ships, and the unskillfulness of the sailors, taken from the masses, and among whom are very few mariners by profession.

Near 3000 merchants, manufacturers, labourers, and workmen of all sorts, whom the atrocious government of Robespierre had caused to emigrate from France, have already returned by way of Switzerland. Some further emigrants have crept in among the number, and their return has not been noticed. The peasants of Jura have gone to seek their pastors in the neighbourhood of Mulbourg, and more than 150 of them peaceably discharge their duty in Franche Comptee, without molestation.—This shows the returning spirit of moderation which begins to prevail in the councils of the Convention.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board Lord Howe's fleet.

Torbay, November 2.

"We arrived here on Friday night with the fleet, after days cruise of very hard blowing weather. Our frigates one morning chased for a long time a line of battle ship, supposed to be an enemy.—We expect to sail again immediately. It is reported the French fleet are out to interrupt the Straits convoy, but it is not much believed. Masts and yards are arrived here from Plymouth, which are much wanted, indeed it is almost too late for so large a fleet to keep the sea."

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) Dec. 5.

Yesterday evening arrived the ship William and Mary, William Gordon, Commander, our 38 days, with part of the 17th Regiment on board. The ship parted with the outward bound West India fleet two days after they left the Land's End, consisting of upwards of 100 sail, Transports, Victuallers and a few Merchantmen, with five Regiments on board. They were conveyed by two ships of 74 guns each, one of 64, and one of 50, a Frigate and Sloop of War.

The troops were all in fine health and spirits.

NEW-LONDON, January 25.

The British fleet of 27 sail of the line is said to be at sea; and has caused considerable consternation in England.

The Dublin paragraphists complain bitterly of the remissness of the British admiralty in not protecting the trade of the nation—they state melancholy accounts of the success of several small squadrons of French frigates during the last summer, off Cape Clear, Cape Finistere, North Seas, and even in the midst of the British Channel, which had taken about NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY sail, "while Admiral M'Bride, &c. were uselessly employed," in port!

Watt was executed at Edinburgh on the 14th October, after which his head was severed from his body, received into a basket, and held up to the multitude, while the executioner called aloud, "There is the head of a traitor, and so perish all traitors." Behold—this is a trait of British HUMANITY!

Downie is reported. When this was intimated to him he started as from a dream and exclaimed—"Glory to God—and thanks to the King for his goodness; I will pray for him as long as I live." After which the tears of gratitude flowed.

Clairfayt, on crossing the Rhine, is said to have lost "as many by desertion as by death."

The Martyr MUIR, it is said, died on his passage to Botany Bay. Palmer and Margat were in health.

A letter from Cork mentions 10 or 12 French vessels of war entering Gibraltar as prizes.

The National Convention, have by decree abolished all the Clubs in France. The first Art. of this decree is as follows; "All affiliations, aggregations, federations, as also all correspondencies under a collective name among societies under whatever denomination they may exist, are prohibited as subversive of government, and contrary to the unity of the Republic."—This decree was received in Paris with enthusiasm. The people cried out in every street, "The Jacobins are outlawed; the wolf being now in the trap, let us knock him down."

A decree has passed the Assembly that Bankrupts could be invested with no public employment.

The seventy one members (called Brissotine) of the Convention in confinement, have demanded their trial.—A report on the business was ordered to be made on the 22d October.

On the 14th October a Citizen presented to the Convention a new Telegraph, by means of which orders may be transmitted as well in the night as during the day.

Judge Tucker of Williamsburg (Virg.) has constructed a Telegraph, similar to those used in France; an experiment has been made with it, and it was found perfectly to succeed.

NEWPORT, January 20.

On Monday next, the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at East-Greenwich.

The President of the United States, with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, has appointed TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq; Secretary at War, in the Room of HENRY KNOX, Esq; who has resigned.

There was read, on the 12th Inst. in the House of Representatives of the United States, a Memorial from sundry Merchants and others, in the Towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and for the County of Norfolk.—The Memorialist stated that they had seen with much Satisfaction the Steps adopted in the last Session of Congress, to avenge the Injuries committed upon American Navigation, by the British Cruisers. They could not bestow the same Degree of applause upon the Memorial offered by Mr. Jay to the Court of London; for if the whole Request contained in that Paper could be fully granted, they would amount only to an aggravation of the Wrongs already endured. Their Property had, they said, been seized by the Russian Hand of Violence, and the Tenor of the judicial Proceedings corresponded with the original Piracy. On Courte the Memorialists recommended more effectual and decisive Measures.

The Schooner Sally from Guadaloupe, bound to Boston, Samuel Topliff Master, was cast away on the Night of the 25th Inst. about 12 o'Clock, in a Snow Storm, at Point Judith near Coon's Rocks; a small Part of the Cargo is saved, the Remainder, and the Schooner are supposed to be entirely lost.

In Lat. 34° 0, he spoke Capt. Thomas Potter, of this Town, on his Passage from St. Eustatia to New York, all well.

Capt. Topliff had 24 Days Passage from Guadaloupe, and informs, that before he sailed, the British had been compelled to evacuate every Part of that Island, and the French were in complete Possession of the Whole—that the British were collecting their Troops at Martinico—that Sir John Jarvis and Gen. Grey had sailed for England in the Boyne Man of War—and that all the Bulls they drew were protected. Capt. Topliff has favoured us with the following Proclamation:

LIBERTY—LAW—EQUALITY.

VICTOR HUGUES, Commissary delegated by the National Convention, in the Leeward Carribee Islands.

"CONSIDERING that the Crimes committed by the British Officers, as well as the taking, as in the defending of the Colonies, shows a Character of such a consummate and unheard of Roguery as History never yet produced an example.

Considering that the Rights of Humanity, of Men, of War, and of Nations, have been violated by Charles Grey, General, John Jarvis, Admiral, Thomas Dundas, Major General and Governor in and over the Island of Guadaloupe, Charles Gordon, likewise a General Officer, as well as of other Subaltern Officers in imitation of their Chief Commanders.

"Considering that the Robberies, Murders and other Crimes committed by them ought to be transmitted to Posterity.

"It is Resolved, That the Remains of Thomas Dundas, deceased, in the Island of Guadaloupe, on the third Day of the Month of June (Style of the Slaves) shall be dug up and thrown to the Wind, and that there shall be erected on the same Spot, at the Expence of the Republic a lofty Monument, bearing on the one Side this present Resolution, and on the other the following Inscription:

"This Spot returned to Liberty through the Courage of the Republicans, was dis honoured by the Body of Thomas Dundas, Major General, and Governor over the Island of Guadaloupe in the Name of the Tyrant GEORGE the III. In Remembrance of his Crimes! the public Indignation has caused him to be dispersed, and this Monument, to be erected, in order to attest the same to Posterity.

The 20 Frumaire, in the 31 Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible,

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES.

Sealed with the Seal of the Commission and signed by the Conventional Commissary and his Secretary.
VEIL, Secretary of the Commission."

Portsmouth, January 17, 1795.

In the present Month was killed in this Town, within Half a Mile Square, Six Hogs, belonging to the following Gentlemen, whose Weight were as follows:

Mr. John Slocum,	1	701
Mr. Reddick Sanford,	1	606
Mr. Beriah Anthony,	1	643
Mr. John Sanford,	2	507
		505
Mr. Philip Taber,	1	458

Total, 3314

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of Newport, Jan. 20.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Aurora, Brown,	New-York
— Sophia, Field,	Providence
CLEARED,	For
Brig Abigail, Davis,	Wilmington
— Little-Sally, Earl,	Norfolk
Schooner Success, Maybery,	St. Bartholomew's
Sloop Hiram, Earl,	Charleston

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE Proprietors are hereby notified, that there is affixed on each and every Share in said Bridge FIVE DOLLARS, to be paid to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before Thursday the 19th Day of January Instant. By Order of the Directors,
SAMUEL SANFORD, Clerk.

Newport, January 19, 1795.

PAPER MONEY.

CLARKE and HAMMOND have £ 1000 of Rhode-Island Paper Money, which they will sell for real Money—on good Terms for the Purchaser.
Newport, January 20, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hoghead and Barrel,
Best Spirits, Geneva, and West-India Rum,
by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest.

Any of the above Articles by Retail, cheap for Cash.
Newport, January 19, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BARCOCK, Esq; of Westerly, in this State, deceased, situated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying E. & S. & Westerly on the Street, or Road, leading into Brenton's Neck, the West Part being divided by Thames Street running through it, and extending Westerly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.—Said Farm contains about 220 Acres, and has thereon a House, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good stone Wall, and is rendered vastly more valuable by its being so handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horses and Cows.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms; by applying to the Subscriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to this farm.

JOHN BOURS.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearness to the Town, and the Goodness of the Land, renders a particular Description of it unnecessary.—Any Person inclining to hire the same may see the Premises, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worsshipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS TILLINGHAIST, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby call on all Persons having Demands on said Estate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALMY, } Commis

JOSEPH ROSS, jun. } sioners.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment, to

MARY TILLINGHAIST, Administratrix.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

November from which we have made the following Ex-
tracts :

L O N D O N, November 6.
Mr. Erskine, was yesterday escorted to his house in Serjeant's Inn by at least two thousand persons testifying their approbation of his conduct by huzzas and clapping of hands.
After Mr. Erskine had alighted from his carriage, he appeared at the front window of his house, and silence having been, with some difficulty obtained, Mr. Erskine addressed the people to the following effect :

Gentlemen,
“ For several nights you have manifested your attachment to me by attending me home.
“ You are all witnesses that, during that time, the fate of our dear countrymen not having been decided upon by the Jury I spoke to no man.
“ Had the verdict been other than it has been, whatever I might have thought, I should have continued my silence.
“ But, Gentlemen, what I expected from law and justice has happily taken place. A jury of twelve good honest and independent men have given a conscientious, an honest and good verdict.
“ Gentlemen you have shown your approbation of that verdict in an honest and lawful manner, and such I hope, every honest and just man will shew it.
“ Gentlemen, to us (Mr. Gibbs being at the next window) you are unknown, but let us entreat you, now that you have shown your approbation of the verdict, to go to your homes and be happy, and thank God for what has passed.”

Mr. Erskine then retired from the window, and the populace after a few huzzas, retired with the exclamation of—“ Erskine and Gibbs forever.”

Mr. Kirby keeper of Newgate with his usual prudence conveyed the prisoner through his house privately, and on entering the coach, Mr. Hardy ordered the coachman to drive with all possible velocity. The multitude was soon apprised of the deception and pursuing the carriage dis-
missed the huzzas in the Strand, from their duty, and took charge of the vehicle themselves. They paraded him thro' many of the streets round Pall mall and St. James's Street, Piccadilly, and left him, as we hear, at the house of his brother in law, Mr. Vaughan, in Lancaster court, Strand; where the first object of his attention was the tomb of his wife, who was buried in St. Martin's Church Yard. [His wife died of grief, when he was apprehended on suspicion; Who can restore her to him;]

Three Dutch mails will be due to-morrow morning, and it is to be observed, that the last, not bringing any letters or papers from Germany, has contributed considerably to the want of continental intelligence.

Being the anniversary of the gunpowder-plot it was yesterday observed as a collar day at St. James's. The King, Prince of Wales, Duke of Clarence, Earl Mansfield, Mornington, Lord Amhurst, &c. all appeared in the collars of their order.

The Emperors of Russia, in order to carry on the war against the Poles, is determined to cartail all unnecessary expenses, and has now declined the purchase of M. de Calonne's collection of pictures.

The 83d regiment of foot, commanded by Col. Fitch, is ordered to be ready to embark for foreign service.

Yesterday at one o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Sidney, met at the house of Lords and adjourned Parliament to the 25th inst. when both Houses will meet for the despatch of business.

The avenue to the Old Bailey was last night blocked up by a mob, until the city militia and the gentlemen of one light-horse volunteers arrived, and cleared the streets. Their duty was extremely painful to the public in pre-
serving good order, though a little hard on themselves, as it rained most violent throughout the evening.

Medals have been struck in Paris and forwarded to the French General of the Northern army, and of that of the Moselle, who have circulated them in the counties they are invading, representing the genius of the French Republic leaning on an urn, through which the Rhine is made to pass. On the top of the medals is inscribed, “ The Rhine and peace.” At the bottom are engraved these words in Latin—*ne plus ultra*.—(There are our bound-
aries.) The object of this medal is to announce, that the French mean to push their conquests as far as the Rhine, and make that river serve as a boundary to their vast empire, in all its windings from Huningue to the sea.

It is certain that the French Admiral Neuvilly sailed from France towards the end of September, with six sail of the line, three frigates, and four transports, having six battalions on board. Some think, that this fleet is sent upon an expedition against the Cape of Good-Hope, others, for the West-Indies. It appears that our government has strong reason to think that its destination is at St. Domingo, as vessels were instantly detached to our squadron on the Haiti station, and our other naval force in the American seas, with orders that they should all unite in the latitude of St. Domingo.

The uneasiness excited by the above expedition is considerably lessened, on account of the French ships, and the unskillfulness of the sailors, taken from the masses, and among whom are very few mariners by profession.

Near 3000 merchants, manufacturers, labourers, and workmen of all sorts, whom the atrocious government of Robespierre had caused to emigrate from France, have already returned by way of Switzerland. Some further emigrants have crept in among the number, and their return has not been noticed. The peasants of Jura have gone to seek their pastors in the neighbourhood of Arbois, and more than 150 of them peaceably discharge their duty in Franche Comte, without molestation. This shows the returning spirit of moderation which begins to prevail in the councils of the Convention.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board Lord Howe's fleet.

Torbay, November 2.
“ We arrived here on Friday night with the fleet, after days cruise of very hard blowing weather. Our frigates one morning chased for a long time a line of little ships, supposed to be an enemy. We expect to sail again immediately. It is reported the French fleet are out to interrupt the Straits convoy, but it is not much believed. Masts and yards are arrived here from Plymouth, which are much wanted, and it is almost too late for to large a fleet to keep the

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) Dec. 5.
Yesterday evening arrived the ship William and Mary, William Gordon, Commander, out 38 days, with part of the 17th Regiment on board. The ship parted with the outward bound West India fleet two days after they left the Land's End, consisting of upwards of 100 sail, Transports, Victuallers and a few Merchantmen, with five Regiments on board. They were conveyed by two ships of 74 guns each, one of 64, and one of 50, a Frigate and Sloop of War.
The troops were all in fine health and spirits.

N E W - L O N D O N, January 25.
The Britt fleet of 27 sail of the line is said to be at sea; and has caused considerable consternation in England.

The Dublin paragraphists complain bitterly of the remittances of the British admiralty in not protecting the trade of the nation—they state melancholy accounts of the success of several small squadron of French frigates during the last summer, off Cape Clear, Cape Finistere, North Seas, and even in the midst of the British Channel, which had taken about NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY sail, “ while Admiral McBride, &c. were uselessly employed,” in port!

What was executed at Edinburgh on the 14th October, after which his head was severed from his body, received into a basket, and held up to the multitude, while the executioner called aloud, “ There is the head of a traitor, and so perish all traitors.” Behold—this is a trait of British HUMANITY!

Downie is reported. When this was intimated to him he started as from a dream and exclaimed—“ Glory to God—and thanks to the King for his goodness; I will pray for him as long as I live.” After which the tears of gratitude flowed.

Clairfayt, on crossing the Rhine, is said to have lost “ as many by defection as by death.”

The Martyr MUIR, it is said, died on his passage to Botany Bay. Palmer and Margat were in health.

A letter from Cork mentions 10 or 12 French vessels of war entering Gibraltar as prizes.

The National Convention, have by decree abolished all the Clubs in France. The first Art. of this decree is as follows; “ All affiliations, aggregations, federations, as also all correspondencies under a collective name among societies under whatever denomination they may exist, are prohibited as subversive of government, and contrary to the unity of the Republic.”—This decree was received in Paris with enthusiasm. The people cried out in every street, “ The Jacobins are outlawed; the wolf being now in the trap, let us knock him down.”

A decree has passed the Assembly that Bankrupts could be invested with no public employment.

The seventy one members (called Buffaloes) of the Convention in confinement, have demanded their trial.—A report on the business was ordered to be made on the 22d October.

On the 14th October a Citizen presented to the Convention a new Telegraph, by means of which orders may be transmitted as well in the night as during the day.

Judge Tucker of Williamsburg (Virg.) has constructed a Telegraph, similar to those used in France; an experiment has been made with it, and it was found perfectly to succeed.

N E W P O R T, January 20.
On Monday next, the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at East-Greenwich.

The President of the United States, with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, has appointed TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq; Secretary at War, in the Room of HENRY KNOX, Esq; who has resigned.

There was read, on the 22th Inst. in the House of Representatives of the United States, a Memorial from sundry Merchants and others, in the Towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and for the County of Norfolk.—The Memorialist stated that they had seen with much Satisfaction the Steps adopted in the last Session of Congress, to avenge the Injuries committed upon American Navigation, by the British Cruisers. They could not bestow the same Degree of applause upon the Memorial offered by Mr. Jay to the Court of London; for if the whole Request contained in that Paper could be fully granted, they would amount only to an aggravation of the Wrongs already endured. Their Property had, they said, been seized by the Russian Hand of Violence, and the Tenor of the judicial Proceedings corresponded with the original Piracy. Of Course the Memorialists recommended more effectual and decisive Measures.

The schooner Sally from Guadaloupe, bound to Boston, Samuel Topliff Master, was cast away on the Night of the 15th Inst. about 12 o'clock, in a Snow Storm, at Point Judith near Coon's Rocks, a small Port of the Cargo is saved, the Remainder, and the Schooner are supposed to be entirely lost.

In Lat. 34° 0', he spoke Capt. Thomas Potter, of this Town, on his Passage from St. Eustatia to New York, all well.

Capt. Topliff had 24 Days Passage from Guadaloupe, and informs, that before he sailed, the British had been compelled to evacuate every Part of that Island, and the French were in complete Possession of the Whole—that the British were collecting their Troops at Martinico—that Sir John Jarvis and Gen. Grey had sailed for England in the Boyne Man of War—and that all the Bells they drew were procured. Capt. Topliff has favoured us with the following Proclamation:

LIBERTY—LAW—EQUALITY.
VICTOR HUGUES, Commissary delegated by the National Convention, in the Leeward Caribbee Islands.

“ CONSIDERING that the Crimes committed by the British Officers, as well as the taking, as in the defending of the Colonies, shews a Character of such a consummate and unheard of Rascality as history never yet produced an example.

Considering that the Rights of Humanity, of Men, of War, and of Nations have been violated by Charles Grey, General, John Jarvis, Admiral, Thomas Dundas, Major General and Governor in and over the Island of Guadaloupe, Charles Gordon, likewise a General Officer, as well as of other Subaltern Officers in imitation of their Chief Commanders.

“ Considering that the Robberies, Murders and other Crimes committed by them ought to be transmitted to Posterity.

“ It is Resolved, That the Remains of Thomas Dundas, deceased, in the Island of Guadaloupe, on the third Day of the Month of June (Style of the Slaves) shall be dug up and thrown to the Wind, and that there shall be erected on the same Spot, at the Expence of the Republic a lofty Monument, bearing on the one Side this present Resolution, and on the other the following Inscription:

“ This Spot returned to Liberty through the Courage of the Republicans, was dishonoured by the Body of Thomas Dundas, Major General, and Governor over the Island of Guadaloupe in the Name of the Tyrant GEORGE the III. In Remembrance of his Crimes! the public Indignation has caused him to be dispersed and this Monument, to be erected, in order to attest the same to Posterity.

The 20 Frumaire, in the 31 Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible,

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES.
Sealed with the Seal of the Commission and signed by the Conventional Commissary and his Secretary.
VEIL, Secretary of the Commission.”

Portsmouth, January 17, 1795.
In the present Month was killed in this Town, within half a Mile Square, Six Hogs, belonging to the following Gentlemen, whose Weight were as follows:

Mr. John Slocum,	1	701
Mr. Richard Sanford,	1	606
Mr. Beriah Anthony,	1	643
Mr. John Sanford,	2	527
		505
Mr. Philip Taber,	1	458
Total,		3314

CUSTOM-HOUSE.
District of Newport, Jan. 20.

ENTERED, From
Sloop Aurora, Brown, New-York
— Sophia, Field, Providence
CLEARED, For
Brig Abigail, Davis, Wilmington
— Little-Sally, Earl, Norfolk
Schooner Success, Maybery, St. Bartholomew's
Sloop Hiram, Earl, Charleston

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE Proprietors are hereby notified, that there is affixed on each and every Share in said Bridge FIVE DOLLARS, to be paid to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before Thursday the 29th Day of January Instant. By Order of the Directors,
SAMUEL SANFORD, Clerk.

Newport, January 19, 1795.

PAPER MONEY.

CLARKE and HAMMOND have £ 1000 of Rhode-Island Paper Money, which they will sell for real Money—on good Terms for the Purchaser.
Newport, January 20, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,
SUGAR, by the Hoghead and Barrel,
Best Spirits, Geneva, and West-India Rum, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest.
Any of the above Articles by Retail, cheap for Cash.
Newport, January 19, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BARCOCK, Esq; of Westerly, in this State, deceased, situated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying Easterly and Westerly on the Street, or Road, leading into Brenton's Neck, the West Part being divided by Thames Street running through it, and extending Westerly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.—Said Farm contains about 110 Acres, and has thereon a House, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good Stone Wall, and is rendered vastly more valuable by its being so handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horses and Cows.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms; by applying to the Subscriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the same.

JOHN BOURS.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearness to the Town, and the Goodness of the Land, renders a particular Description of it unnecessary.—Any Person inclining to hire the same may see the Premises, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR.
January 20, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Warrant of the Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS TILLINGHAST, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby call on all Persons having Demands on said Estate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALMY, } Commis
JOSEPH ROSS, jun. } sioners.
All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment, to
MARY TILLINGHAST, Administratrix,
Newport, January 5, 1795.

THE YEAR.

JUST as the Year is, so the span
Of life allotted here to man,
And this his short-lived race,
Youth's sportive Spring, all blithe and gay,
And manhood's summer wears away,
Then autumn flies apace.
Last, aged winter's tottering tread,
And paltry'd hand, and hoary head,
Declare how soon we must
Increase the millions gone before,
(When time with us shall be no more)
And close our eyes in dust.
Then let us, in this little year
Of life for that sad hour prepare,
When we must baffle away;
Thus shall the monster lose his sting,
And thus may we in triumph wing,
Our flight to endless day.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR,
in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.

[Continued from our last.]

ORCHARDS.

II. THE SOIL OF ORCHARDS.

It appears to be sufficiently well ascertained, in this district, that the same species of fruit, when produced on different soils, affords liquors of very different qualities. The *Sire Apple*, on the LIMESTONE LANDS of the forest of Dean, yields a cider, which is marked by richness (sweetness) and fulness of flavour; while the same Apple, in the vale of Gloucester, a strong deep soil, affords a liquor, whose predominant qualities, without great diligence in the manufacture of it, are roughness and strength.—The HAGLOR CRAB, too, seems to require a CALCAREOUS ROCK to give full richness and flavour to its liquor. The orchard, which yields the nectarious juice, that has been spoken of, has for its soil a very shallow loam, lying on a light sandy rock—provincially a "Dunstone," which, on examination, proves to be pretty strongly calcareous; and is of a texture sufficiently porous and loose, to admit the fœcils of vegetables.

On the contrary, the *Squash-Pear* draws the finest liquor from DEEP STRONG LAND. A plug of soil, taken beneath a Pear-Tree, in a celebrated Orchard, in the Township of Teynton, is a STRONG BROWN CLAY, without a particle of calcareous earth in its composition. Nor does the sub-soil, a still stronger RED CLAY, shew the least marks of calcareousity.

This contrariety may be reconcilable in the specific qualities of these fruits. The juice of the Pear is naturally saccharine; while that of the Apple abounds with acidity; and, if we may venture to reason on a subject, so little understood, as is that of the vegetable economy, what is more likely to lessen the proportion of acidity, than the Tree which produces it feeding among calcareous earth; its natural destroyer?

From the whole of the evidence collected in this district, I am inclined to believe, that there are many situations, even in the more northern provinces—notwithstanding the disadvantages of climate—in which, with due attention to aspect, a judicious choice of fruit, and proper management of the liquor—even CIDER of the first quality might be made.—PERRY of a good quality, I am persuaded, might be made, in almost every quarter of the kingdom.

III. RAISING STOCKS. To convey an adequate idea of the BUSINESS OF THE NURSERY, it will be proper to divide it into

- The Choice of the Seed;
- The Seed-Bed,
- Transplanting,
- Training.

1. The SEEDS generally used, in this intention, are the kernels of Cider-Apples, separated from the "Must," in residuum of the press. These are either sown in Autumn, or are kept dry in sand, or otherwise, until Spring:—Care being had, in either case, to preserve them from Mice, during Winter.

Where the production of fresh varieties is the principal object, or when fruits, which are yet too austere, require to be further improved by cultivation, seeds thus obtained may be eligible. But for fruits, whose flavour is already raised to the desired pitch, and more especially for those, which have passed the point of perfection, as some of the dry spungy varieties appear to have done, the seeds should certainly be those of the natural species;—the native Crab,—which most districts produce, and whose juice will generally repay the trouble of collecting.

2. THE SEED BED should be adapted to the intention.—If new varieties, or the improvement of old ones, be the object, the Seed-Bed ought to be made as rich as possible; perhaps even a frame, or a Stove, might be found eligible. On the contrary, if the preservation of varieties be all that is wanted, an ordinary loamy soil is sufficient. In either case, it is proper that it should be perfectly clean; from root weeds at least, and that it should be double dug, from a foot to eighteen inches deep. The surface levelled and raked fine, the Seeds ought to be scattered on, about an inch asunder, and covered, about half an inch deep, with some of the finest of the mould, previously raked off the bed, for that purpose. During Summer, the young Plants should be kept perfectly free from Weeds, and the ensuing Winter may be taken up for transplantation; or, if not crowded in the Seed-Bed, may remain in it, until the second Winter.
(To be continued.)

* I have observed a PEAR-TREE flourish on the side of a COLD BLUE CLAY SWELL (Lassington Hill) where the soil is so infertile, that scarcely any barbage, except the wood Fescue, will grow upon it; and where the native Crab evidently flourishes, for want of nourishment. There are many similar swells scattered over this district; and it is probable, that their value (at present very inconsiderable) might be advanced manifold, by planting them with some of the superior sorts of Pear Trees.

TICKETS in the Second Class of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY for Sale at the Post Office.

Supervisor's Office,

Providence, December 27, 1794.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of GEORGE SEARS, Esquire, in Newport, of the Terms on which any Person will contract to furnish the Rations and small Supplies in the Quarter Master's Line, through, the Year 1795 for the Garrison of Fort Washington on at Newport, including the same two Kinds of Supplies for the Recruiting Parties for the said Garrison.

A Ration consists of
One Pound of Bread, or Flour,
One Pound of Beef or 3/4 of a Pound of Pork,
Half a Gallon of Rum, Brandy, or Whisky,
One Quart of Salt,
Two Quarts of Vinegar } per 100 Rations.
Two Pounds of Soap,
One Pound of Candles.

JOHN S. DEXTER, Supervisor.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport December 22 1794.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Dito,
West India Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Dito,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooles, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Barrel, Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One at the upper End of the Town facing the Green, near the House of Capt. Webb; with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found.
A small Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the East Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the East, and Westerly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

Nº 1 to Nº 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where also may be had

A constant Supply of clean TOW.

Newport, January 5. 1795.

Jeremiah N. Sands

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Little Rest Hill, to Wickford, in North Kingstown, where he carries on the CLOCK, WATCH MAKING, and GOLDSMITHS' BUSINESS in all their different Branches.

Those who please to employ him may rely upon having their Work done with Neatness and Expedition.

He gives CASH for OLD GOLD and SILVER: Wickford, January 3, 1795.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling-Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.
Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

IN THAMES-STREET,

Next House Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Also Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Despatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, Newport, Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; also good tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has also for SALE,

Good Card and Saddle's Tacks, by the large or small Quantity, at a low Price.

* The above Skins must be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.
Newport, November 10, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,

RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;

SWEDES,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,

RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and

CORDAGE, of all Sizes,

Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent

Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

December 29th, 1794.

BY Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South-Kingstown, Yeoman, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

COLE and GOODLUCK's POLI-

CIES for Sale, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post Office—where may be seen their Scale of Policies, and a Scheme of the Washington Lottery.

THE YEAS.

JUST as the Year is, so the Year
Of life allotted here to man,
And this his short-lived race,
Youth's sportive Spring, all blithe and gay,
And manhood's summer wears away,
Then autumn flies apace.
Last, aged winter's tottering tread,
And palley'd hand, and hoary head,
Declare how soon we must
Increase the millions gone before,
(When time with us shall be no more)
And close our eyes in dust.
Then let us, in this little year
Of life for that sad hour prepare,
When we must baffle away;
Thus shall the monster lose his sting,
And thus may we in triumph wing,
Our flight to endless day.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR,
in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.

[Continued from our last.]

ORCHARDS.

II. THE SOIL OF ORCHARDS.

It appears to be sufficiently well ascertained, in this district, that the same species of fruit, when produced on different soils, affords liquors of very different qualities. The *Shire Apple*, on the LIMESTONE LANDS of the forest of Dean, yields a cider, which is marked by richness (sweetness) and fulness of flavour; while the same Apple, in the vale of Gloucester, a strong deep soil, affords a liquor, whose predominant qualities, without great diligence in the manufacture of it, are roughness and strength. The HAGLOB CRAB, too, seems to require a CALCAREOUS ROCK to give full richness and flavour to its liquor. The orchard, which yields the nutritious juice, that has been spoken of, has for its soil a very shallow loam, lying on a 1 ft. sandy rock—provincially a "Dunstone," which, on examination, proves to be pretty strongly calcareous; and is of a texture sufficiently porous and loose, to admit the roots of vegetables.

On the contrary, the *Squash-Pear* draws the finest liquor from DEEP STRONG LAND. A plug of soil, taken beneath a Pear-Tree, in a celebrated Orchard, in the Township of Teynton, is a STRONG BROWN CLAY, without a particle of calcareous earth in its composition. Nor does the sub-soil, a still stronger RED CLAY, shew the least marks of calcareousity.

This contrariety may be reconcileable in the specific qualities of these fruits. The juice of the Pear is naturally saccharine; while that of the Apple abounds with acidity; and, if we may venture to reason on a subject, so little understood, as is that of the vegetable economy, what is more likely to lessen the proportion of acidity, than the Tree which produces it, feeding among calcareous earth; its natural destroyer?

From the whole of the evidence collected in this district, I am inclined to believe, that there are many situations, even in the more northern provinces—notwithstanding the disadvantages of climate—in which, with due attention to aspect, a judicious choice of fruit, and proper management of the liquor—even CIDER of the first quality might be made.—PERRY of a good quality, I am persuaded, might be made, in almost every quarter of the kingdom.

III. RAISING STOCKS. To convey an adequate idea of the BUSINESS OF THE NURSERY, it will be proper to divide it into

- The Choice of the Seed;
- The Seed-Bed,
- Transplanting,
- Training.

1. The SEEDS generally used, in this intention, are the kernels of Cider-Apples, separated from the "Moss," in residuum of the press. These are either sown in Autumn, or are kept dry in sand, or otherwise, until Spring:—Care being had, in either case, to preserve them from Mice, during Winter.

Where the production of fresh varieties is the principal object, or when fruits, which are yet too austere, require to be further improved by cultivation, seeds thus obtained may be eligible. But for fruits, whose flavour is already raised to the desired pitch, and more especially for those, which have passed the point of perfection, as some of the dry spungy varieties appear to have done, the seeds should certainly be those of the natural species,—the native Crab,—which most districts produce, and whose juice will generally repay the trouble of collecting.

2. THE SEED-BED should be adapted to the intention.—If new varieties, or the improvement of old ones, be the object, the Seed-Bed ought to be made as rich as possible; perhaps even a frame, or a Stove, might be found eligible. On the contrary, if the preservation of varieties be all that is wanted, an ordinary loamy soil is sufficient. In either case, it is proper that it should be perfectly clean; from root weeds at least, and that it should be double dug, from a foot to eighteen inches deep. The surface levelled and raked fine, the Seeds ought to be scattered on, about an inch asunder, and covered, about half an inch deep, with some of the finest of the mould, previously raked off the bed, for that purpose. During Summer, the young Plants should be kept perfectly free from Weeds, and the ensuing Winter may be taken up for transplantation; or, if not crowded in the Seed-Bed, may remain in it, until the second Winter.
(To be continued.)

* I have observed a PEAR-Tree flourish on the side of a cold blue clay swell (Laffington Hill) where the soil is so infertile, that scarcely any herbage, except the wood Fescue, will grow upon it; and where the native Crab evidently flourishes, for want of nourishment. There are many similar swells scattered over this district; and it is probable, that their value (at present very inconsiderable) might be advanced manifold, by planting them with some of the superior sorts of Pear Trees.

TICKETS in the Second Class of HARVARD GLOBE LOTTERY for Sale at the Post Office.

Supervisor's Office,

Providence, December 27, 1794.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of GEORGE SEARS, Esquire, in Newport, of the Terms on which any Person will contract to furnish the Rations and small Supplies in the Quarter Master's Line, through, the Year 1795 for the Garrison of Fort Wadsworth at Newport, including the same two Kinds of Supplies for the Recruiting Parties for the said Garrison.

A Ration consists of

One Pound of Bread, or Flour,
One Pound of Beef or 3/4 of a Pound of Pork,
Half a Gallon of Rum, Brandy, or Whisky,
One Quart of Salt,
Two Quarts of Vinegar } per 100 Rations.
Two Pounds of Soap,
One Pot of Candles.

JOHN S. DEXTER, Supervisor.

FLAX.

WANTED,
For the DUCK MANUFACTORY,
in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed
FLAX, for which CASH, and a
good Price, will be given.—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport December 22 1794.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Chisels, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Barrel, Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes,

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One at the upper End of the Town facing the Green, near the House of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found.
A small Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the East Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Candall on the East, and Westerly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED DUCK:

Nº 1 to Nº 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where also may be had

A constant Supply of clean TOW:

Newport, January 5. 1795.

Jeremiah N. Sands

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Little Red Hill, to Wickford, in North Kingstown, where he carries on the CLOCK, WATCH MAKING, and GOLDSMITHS' BUSINESS, in all their different Branches.

Those who please to employ him may rely upon having their Work done with Neatness and Expedition.

He gives CASH for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

Wickford, January 5, 1795.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS
STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling-Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPEK, also Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Toppings, and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

Card Manufactory:

NATHANIEL LYON,

IN THAMES-STREET,

Next House Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Also Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Despatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Card with a Semicle, NATHANIEL LYON, Newport Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; also good tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has also for SALE,

Good Card and Saddler's Tacks, by the large or small Quantity, at a low Price.

* The above Skins must be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.
Newport, November 10, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,

RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON

SWEDES,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,

RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and

CORDAGE, of all Sizes,

Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent

Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

December 29th, 1794.

BY Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South-Kingstown, Yeoman, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, to show Cause, if any they have, why the Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act, passed in Jan. A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

COLE and GOODLUCK's POLICIES for Sale, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post Office—where may be seen their Scale of Policy and a Scheme of the Washington Lottery.